Aldermen and present the petitions. The strikers stayed there for some time. It was rumored that perhaps the Second Brigade might be called say that they have taken legal counsel on the point, and that the Mayor and the Board have full power to act in the premises.

"If the Mayor doesn't sign it," said Collins last night, "he'll have about 5,000 people ringing his doorbell every day this week and asking him why not."

THE PETITION.

The petition is as follows:

The petition is as follows:

To the Honorabic the Board of Aldermen and Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Whereas, The city of Brooklyn, through the Board of Aldermen and Mayor, has granted to the Brooklyn Heights, Atlantic Avenue and Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railway companies the license or franchise to construct and operate street railways as common carriers in the said city for the convenience and accommodation of the citizens, and permitted them to charge the citizens a rate of fare that has enabled said railway companies to become enormously wealthy; and

Whereas, Said license or privilege granted to said railway corporations is worth millions of dollars;

railway corporations is worth millions of dollars; and Whereas, Said valuable privilege has been grossily abused by said railway companies, who have violated the laws of the State, Nation and city, and have used the privilege granted to them in such manner as to result in vast loss and injury to the interests of the people of said city:

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of the city of Brookiyn do hereby respectfully petition and request the homorable Board of Aldermen and Mayor of the city of Brookiyn to immediately revoke ands repeat the license and franchise to build and operate electric or other street railways which has been granted by your homorable board to the Brooklyn Heights, Atlantic Avenue and Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban companies.

The resolution, which, by the way, half a dozen Aldermen are said to be anxious to intro-

Resolved, That ordinance No. —, granting the privilege and license to the Brooklyn Heights Rail-road Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, dated January 11, 1892, to build and operate electric trolley railroads in the city of Brooklyn, he and the same is hereby repealed and revoked.

A STRIKER SHOT BY A CONDUCTOR. John C. Weston, a non-union conductor on the Greenpoint and Myrtle-ave. line, shot and painfully wounded Joseph Fronwelle, a striker, who lives at No. 78 Dupont-st., last evening. The shooting was the outcome of an attempt to drag

Weston from the platform of his car, at Clay and

Franklin cts., by a mob of several hundred people. When the car was held up an attempt was made to pull the motorman to the street, but he was protected by the special policeman, who used his club freely on the heads of the mob. A rush was then made for Weston, who tried to get inside of the car, but was grabbed by some of the n. He held on to the brake, and several times warned the crowd to desist or else he would

shoot.

To this the crowd paid no attention, and continued to pull and punch him. Weston then drew a revolver and fired. The bullet struck Fronwelle in the back of the neck, and he fell to the street on his face. The crowd then scattered. Policeman Waish, who heard the shooting, arrested Weston just as the crowd was returning and threatening to lynch him. Several officers came to Waish's assistance, and the prisoner was safely lodged in the Seventh Precinct stationhouse and the injured man taken to the office of Dr. Benke, at Manhattan-ave, and Eagle-st., who dressed the wound.

ASSAILED BY A VIOLENT CROWD.

A crowd of strikers yesterday afternoon met trolley-car No. 3,304 of the Crosstown line at Bedford-ave, and North Tenth-st, and assailed it with stones and bricks. There were three women among the passengers at the time, and they fell on the floor of the car to escape missiles which crashed through the glass. The motorman and conductor were dragged from their posts and carried off. A squad of police from the Fifth Precinct soon appeared on the scene and charged the crowd. The car was then taken to the foot of Broadway. It was badly damaged by the stones and bricks. The women in the car esecaped injury, but, of course, they were badly

Several men boarded car No. 2,140 of the Greenpoint and Myrtle-ave line yesterday at Franklin and Noble sts. and assaulted the motorman, James Battersby. Special Policeman John Zipp, who went to the assistance of the motorman, was also badly handled. Both men had their injuries dressed by an ambulance surgeon. No arrests were made.

arrests were made.

A large number of strikers late Friday night attacked car No. 3,331, of the South Fourteenth-st. line, at Leonard and Meserole sts., and after dragging the motorman, conductor and special officers from the car, beat them severely. Word of the trouble was sent to the Sixth Precinct, and Captain Ennis and a number of officers went to the scene and rescued the men. The strikers, at the time of the assault, had left a meeting which had been held in Turn Hall, and were about to go to their homes when the car came along.

o their homes when the car came along. On the Atlantic-ave, line late on Friday night a On the Atlantic-ave, line late on Friday night a conductor named Nicholas Herrig and a motorman named George Ewing were waylaid when their car reached Fifth-st, by a crowd. Ewing was dragged off the car and pounded black and blue. Herrig fared worse. When the car was stopped he stepped off the platform to see what was the matter. He was knocked senseless with a rock. Then he was dragged into a vacant lot and kicked black and blue. He was finally found by residents and removed to the Sency Hospital. It is believed his skull was fractured. A special officer named Dondarind was on the car, but did not try to protect Herrig. His shield was taken from him by Captain Murphy, of the Fifth Precinct.

Joseph Guillo, thirty years old, of No. 122 First-ave, was assaulted yesterday morning early by seven men. He is a non-union con-ductor. His nose was broken and both his eyes

were blackened.

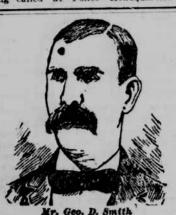
Mrs. E. L. Burch, of No. 918 Madison-st., was struck in the face by a piece of brick while riding struck in the face by a piece of brick while riding on a Gates-ave..car at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The missile was thrown through the car window from the doorway of No. \$53 Gates-

DEBS SAID TO BE IN BROOKLYN. Master Workman Connelly said at a late hour last night that Eugene V. Debs reached Brooklyn last night from Chicago, and that he had had a conference with him lasting an hour at had a conference with him lasting an hour at his house, No. 31 Floyd-st. Connelly said that Debs returned to New-York, where he is staying. He would not give Debs's hotel address.

Twenty men are said to have deserted from the East New-York carhouse last night and gone back to Cincinnati.

The strikers have given notice that they will help no more deserters to go back to their

When it became known that the strikers would have a big demonstration to-morrow, Sheriff Buttling called at Police Headquarters and



Makes Pure Blood Hood's Cured Me and It will Cure

Others. "I am pleased to make a statement of my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla. My blood was very much out of order. I had large sores all over my body. Whenever I would injure my hands the fiesh would fester and continue to swell up until it broke into large sores. I was advised by & friend to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ood's Sarsa-

tegan to disappear. I contiegan to disappear. I conand soon was perfectly cured of the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me and I know it will cure others." Geo.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Billous-

stayed there for some time. It was rumored that perhaps the Second Brigade might be called into service again.

A number of circulars are being distributed about the streets of Brooklyn calling upon the men who have taken the striking trolley men's places to quit work, and if they do they are promised a hearty welcome and good treatment by the strikers. Others warn the public not to ride on the cars, saying that the roads are unsafe, owing to stone-throwing and "scab" motormen, and the cars, wires and entire system are out of order. To most of them are attached advertisements of one sort or another.

The case against President Norton and Superintendent Daniel Quian, of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, for alleged violation of the Ten-Hour law, came up for examination yesterday before Justice Walsh in the Adams-st. court. The courtroom could not hold the railroad employes and their friends who wanted to get in. Assistant District-Attorney John C. Maguire represented the People while Messrs, McCrossen

ployes and their friends who wanted to get in.
Assistant District-Attorney John C. Maguire represented the People, while Messrs, McCrossen and Morris looked after the interests of Messrs, Norton and Quinn.
Secretary Benjamin Frick, of the company, said that he had been advised by the counsel of the company not to bring the articles of incorporation of the company into court. He said the original articles were on file in Albany.

NORTON VS. THE COURT.

Mr. Frick was asked if he had not received an order from the Court to produce a copy of the articles of incorporation, together with other documents. He replied that he had received such an order, but considered the order of the president imperative. He did not think that he had pos-session of the articles of incorporation. He was

session of the articles of incorporation. He was simply custodian of them, and subject to the orders of the president.

This caused a lively tilt between counsel, resulting in Justice Walsh saying that if the papers were needed he would send for them. James Dwyer, of No. 738 Fourth-ave., a striking motorman, testified that he had been compelled to work about eleven hours and a half a day. Other witnesses were examined, and finally Judge Morris said: "Your Honor, we will waive examination and go before the Grand Jury."

This ended the police court proceedings. Bail was fixed at \$500, which was furnished by Secretary Frick. Judge Morris wanted the defendants paroled in his custody, but the opposing counsel put in a strenuous objection.

VETOES BY THE MAYOR.

VETOES BY THE MAYOR. Mayor Schleren yesterday sent to City Clerk Benjamin three vetoes, one of which related to the resolution passed by the Board on January 21, regarding the licensing of motormen, and

which reads in part as follows: This Common Council does ordain that no man shall operate any trolley-car while carrying passengers in any of the streets of the city unless he betwenty-one years of age, a resident of this State for one year and of the city for four months, and has obtained a license from the Mayor for such purpose, under a penalty of \$5 for every such offense, to be recovered from the owner or owners of such railroad car or cars.

The Mayor objects particularly to the restrictions upon men not residents who may desire to work upon men not residents who may desire to work for the companies. He says, in his veto, that it is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Furthermore, he says, the Legislature has taken up the matter, and there can be little wisdom in passing such a resolution at this time.

Another veto also relates to licensing motormen, and he says the same reasons are applicable against it as against the other.

Deputy-Sheriffs Hughes, Saturs and Terhune, who were arrested on complaint of John Goff, one of the trolley strikers, on charges of assault were arraigned before Justice Montevido at Newtown, L. L. and held in \$750 each to answer to the Grand Jury. The alleged assaults were committed Friday night during the disturbances at the depot in Grand-st., Maspeth.

the depot in Grand-st., Maspeth.

TO COMPEL PUPILS TO ATTEND SCHOOL

THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW TO GO INTO EFFECT ON JANUARY 1-ITS POSSIBLE EFFECTS.

The Legislature passed on May 11, 1874, an act amended on May 20, 1876, compelling the attendance of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years at public or private schools fourteen weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which attendance should be consecutive. If not in attendance at public or private schools, home instruction for the same period was required. The last Legislature adopted on May 12, 1894, what is known as the Compulsory Education Law. This law required the regular attendance of every child between eight and sixteen years old upon instruction at a school in which at least reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic. English grammar and geography are taught, or upon equivalent instruction by a competent teacher elsewhere than at school. A fine of \$50 is imposed upon parents or guardians who neglect the observance of this law, and upon firms or cor-The law goes into effect on January 1, 1895. Teachers are required to supply accurate record of the attendance of all children between the ages men-tioned. Provision is made also in the law for arrest sixteen found away from home as a truant from instruction. A section also provides for the estabilshment of truant schools, that is, free schools set apart in separate rooms in public school buildings

habitual truants from instruction.

Considerable interest is taken in the effect of this law, as well as in the ability of the officers to exe-Superintendent John Jasper in his report of December 21, 1892, referred to the subject of compulsory education and the general interpretation of the old law, and said that there was nothing in that interpretation "to prevent children between the ages of eight and fourteen from leitering on the streets and in public places during school hours after they have completed their term of compulsory after they have completed their term of compulsory attendance—fourteen weeks in the year." He added that while the appearance of children of school age upon the streets during the day time in large numbers seemed to indicate that the law is not enforced, investigation, however, carefully made, had proved the inference incorrect. He presented the statistics of the Police Department to show the beneficent effect of the enforcement of the old law. It appeared from this statement that during the years 1870 to 1874, just prior to the enactment of the old law, the average number of arrests was 1,22, while during the year 1883 the number of children arrested was only 441. The interesting fact was also revealed in this table of statistics that truancy has been suppressed to a great extent. In 1870 there were 103 arrests for truancy; in 1871, 71; in 1872, 95; in 1874, 81. Coming down to 1889, only 17 arrests for truancy are recorded. In 1890 the number of arrests rose to 47; in 1891 it received to 23; in 1892 to 28, and in 1893 to 26. These statistics show that during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive there were 436 arrests, while during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three were 436 arrests, while during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three were 436 arrests, while during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three were 436 arrests, while during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three were 436 arrests, while during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three were 436 arrests, while during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three were 436 arrests, while during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three were 436 arrests, while during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three were 436 arrests, while during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three were 436 arrests, while during the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three beauting the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three beauting the five years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive three years of 1890 to 1874 inclusive

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' PLEDGES.

From The London Globe.

It will be seen from a literal copy of the conditions all the newspaper correspondents have to sign bealt the newspaper correspondents have to sign before being allowed to accompany the Japanese army, published by the "Overland China Mail," that the war correspondent's life in the East is "not a happy one." They are as follows: 1. The news correspondent should obey all the directions of some military officers ordered by a high staff of the expeditionary forces for controlling him. 2. The controlling officers ehall direct to the correspondent the place and the time permitted to appear. He is not allowed to visit the places not permitted to do so. allowed to visit the places not permitted to appear. 4. Upon the arrival of the correspondent at his destination, he should notify to the highest staff therein and receive its directions. In case he changes the place he is staying, he must notify to the above authority and receive its directions too. 5. The correspondent should always carry in the hand the requires to show it, he must comply with his derequires to show it, he must comply with his derequires to show it, he must comply with his derequires to show it. In case the ticket is lost, the correspondent must motify to the highest staff officer of the expeditionary Screen without delay, and await its directions. He may under some circumstances be forbidden to follow the campaign further. 2. In case the correspondent receives the directions mentioned in 6 and 7, the high staff shall communicate it to the minister or the consult of the country to which he helongs, through the Foreign Office. 3. The correspondent should lay letters to be sent by him before the controlling officers for their examinations at the time fixed by them, 10. The correspondent must especially pay attention in writing the correspondent should lay letters to be sent by him before the controlling officers for their examinations at the time fixed by them, 10. The correspondences about the moutem to mention the matter conce From The London Globe.

ANTON SEIDL HONORED.

A DINNER FOR HIM AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

PRAISED AS THE GREATEST INTERPRETER OF The Lotos Club gave a complimentary dinner to

Anton Seidl last night, and the fine clubhouse at Fifth ave, and Forty-sixth-st, was comfortably filled with many of the men who have loyally supported Mr. Seidl in a financial way, while they have appreciated and enjoyed his art. The diningroom was not large enough to hold more than a small percentage of the members and guests, so the reading-room and parlor were both turned into temporary dining-rooms. The inside of the club-house was tastefully and elegantly decorated with potted plants, and flowers and vines were twined artistically over and around the pictures on the

The table of honor was placed just between the dining-room and parior, and was presided over in a charming and genial manner by Frank R. Lawrence, the president of the club. Around this table were scated Mr. Seldl, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, were scated ar. Sein, Colones Robert G. Ingersoli, Richard Arnold, the violinist; Henry F. Finck, Emil Fischer, H. E. Krehbiel, A. Goodwin, Chester S. Lord, Ashbel P. Fitch, W. T. Carlton, E. Francis Hyde, J. Hollman, R. Staven Lagen and Herman

When the cigars were lighted Mr. Lawrence mad a felicitous speech, in which he had a good many pleasant things to say about Mr. Seidl, and then he introduced the guest of the evening. He spoke with evident feeling of his gratification at the appreciaon which had been shown for him and the which he felt at being the guest of the club.

Mr. Seidl was received with great applause when

he rose, and the scene was repeated when he finshed speaking.
Mr. Lawrence then called upon Mr. Finck, who paid a warm tribute to Mr. Seidl. Following there was some music. In the course of the evening Richard Arnold played several selections on the violin,

William T. Colvin and Mr. McKinley sang and Joseph Hollman set everybody wild with his 'cello. Mr. de Guerville, who has recently returned from the East, where he witnessed the fall of Port Arthur, told some anecdotes about his travels.

Mr. Lawrence next introduced Colonel Ingersell, saying he had been away from the club for so

Mr. Lawrence next introduced Colonel Ingersell, saying he had been away from the club for so long that they almost looked upon him as the prodigal son.

Colonel Ingersoll had a hearty reception. He said that the people who had helped to educate him were Robert Burns. Shakespears, Rembrandt, Wagner and "some other fellows" whose names he did not know, but who were responsible for Greek sculpture. Nothing, he declared, would ever be produced to surpass those marbles, as sensitive as flesh and as passionate as blood. No dramatic author would ever write anything to excel Shakespeare, and nothing would ever be produced from a human brain greater than the music of Wagner. He ended by saying that while these men were the greatest the world would ever produce, he considered Mr. Seidl the greatest interpreter of Wagner's music there was in the world.

Tremendous appliause marked the close of his address, and in fact he was often interrupted by the hand-clapping and cheering.

Among those present were W. H. Bradley, O. B. Weber, W. T. Evans, G. A. Nearn, C. Cowi, George E. Schauck, William C. Davis, J. H. Eastwood, A. L. Northrop, William Carr, J. B. Sittig, J. S. Converse, D. O'Day, E. H. Behrens, C. H. Coffin, J. Elderkin, F. W. Brachen, J. H. Brown, R. M. Phillips, S. Stethan, Captain Armstrong, George H. Wooster, John Hodge, George W. Hall, E. F. Hoyt, Colonel E. C. James, A. J. Elkins, James Speyer, Julian Rix, Cougl, Lolli, M. C. Day, H. W. Cannon, H. F. Gillig, C. J. Perry, A. R. Edey, J. William de Jonge, F. Russell, N. A. Shaw, Jr., E. W. Runyon, R. J. Moss, Ira A. Shaler, R. J. Murray, George H. Danlels, R. C. Veit and F. Sonnekalb.

SALVER'S DRUNKEN REMORSE.

AFTER HE HAD STABBED HIS SON, HE JUMPED FROM A ROOF AND WAS KILLED.

PICKED QUARRELS WITH HIS SON RENCE MAY PROVE A

DOUBLE TRAGEDY. seven-year-old son William in the breast with a sword-care and then jumped off the roof, killing himself instantly. The son, suffering from a serious wound, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, Salvers live. William, who is said by the neighsister Annie. The father paced the room, half drunk and cursing. Henry, sixteen years old, sat in the corner The father began picking at William, who at first paid no attention to him. The old man had been drinking heavily since the death of his wife, about a year ago. The father at length told the son that he was a useless fellow, remarked quietly that he did quite as much toward supporting the family as any of the others, and that if any one ought to leave the

house it ought to be the father. This exasperated the half-crazy old man, and without any warning William was stabled by the father with a sword-cane which he had seized from a corner of the room.

William half rose from the chair and staggered oward the door. The girl remained seated, paralyzed with fear. The old man shouted in a frenzy to his son not to dare to leave the room, but William, although seriously wounded, was so frightened by the menacing glances of his father and was so fearful of another attack that he rushed out of the room. The father ran after him and caught him at the foot of the first staircase, There was a short struggle, but William escaped from his father's clutches and continued his flight. The father, when he had lost his hold. turned and ran upstairs, paying no heed to his daughter Annie, who passed him and accompanied her brother to Dr. Neumann's office, or the opposite side of the street. The father, instead of en-tering the room, climbed up to the roof, and, seen by no one, jumped into the rear yard. His back was broken, and he died almost in-

His back was broken, and he died almost instantly. He was found several minutes later by one of the occupants of the first floor.

William's wound was dressed by Dr. Neumann, after which he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The wounded young man is a cigar-box maker and is employed at Sturz's, in Sixteenth-st. According to the neighbors, he is an unusually steady and sober man, giving most of his wages for the support of the family, six of whom live at home.

The death of the mother about a year ago The death of the hiother about a year ago upset the family a great deal, especially the old man, who had not since Jone much work at his trade of cabinet-making. He often picked quarrels with his son, especially when he had been tableling.

You will save the trouble, expense and exposure of a trip South to cure a stubborn cold, or the bad effects of and take two or three bottles of Scott's Emulsion. You will find that effects of the Grip, will disappear.

system in a condition that the Grip

I'M LITTLE-BUT-OH, LORDY!! THE EAST SIDE BANK CLOSED.

Riker's Expectorant

in a 20-LINE AD.

Why, you might SLOP OVER WHOLE PAGES, or Why, you might SLOP OVER WHOLED DOWN From a part of the page of the

GOT TO PAY THE PIPER.

So, recken we'd better stick to the LITTLE ones, and keep on squeezing a heap o' truth in 'em.

only 60 cts. a bottle for this SWIFT, PLEASANT and CERTAIN CURE for a COUGH or COLD, GRIPPE, BRONCHITS, PNEUMONIA, or any disease of Throat or Lungs. Your money back, as usual, of your Druggist of all

RIKER'S, ≡6th Ave., Cor. 22d Street.

THE CHICKENS GO HOME.

END OF THE SUCCESSFUL POULTRY SHOW.

VISITORS AND PRIZE-WINNERS PLEASED SOME CLOSING INCIDENTS.

The poultry show is ended. At 10:20 o'clock last night the doors of the Madison Square Garden, which have yawned hospitably for a week, were closed and the visitors at the show had to depart. They did so reluctantly, and the exultant squawks of the birds, who seemed to know that their time for going home had arrived, resounded in the big The show has been a success. Just exactly what the receipts were could not be



AROUND THE PHEASANT PEN

and a finer exhibition of poultry has never been given in New-York, and this is saying a great There was a large attendance at the Garden both in the afternoon and evening. The attendance



gates enjoyed the show. The real enthusiasts at the exhibition have been countrymen.

"Chicks for Sale" was a sign which attracted the women yesterday. The report that John D. Rockefeller had bought 1000 little chicks on Friday, as published yesterday, is utterly untrue. A number of women have bought some of the cunning little visitors to this world of sin and sorrow incubators, yesterday, "but it is dollars to cents would live for five minutes outside of the incubator. But the women buy them and then take them out of the boxes in which we put them, so the little hens

and that ie ought to leave the house. The son | the presentation to Henry V. Crawford, secretary of the New-York Poultry and Pigeon Association of a gold watch and chain. The presentation was made by Henry Hale, of Ridgewood, N. J. The watch bere the inscription: "New-York, February 2, 1895; from the 'boys." The watch was a gift from watch bore the inscription.

1826; from the 'boys.' The watch was a gift from the exhibitors at the Garden, and was given to Mr. Crawford in recognition of the fact that he is the oldest exhibitor of poultry in this country.

The American Game Bantam Club held a meeting in the evening and elected these officers President, B. D. Winthrop: vice-presidents, V. P. Magoon and A. F. Pierce, secretary and treasurer, B. W. Doubleday; Executive Committee, A. E. Plunck, W. Barber, T. A. Havemeyer, F., C. P. Earle, B. C. Thornton, A. A. Parker, R. P. Keasbey, W. H. Sands and J. H. Dresenstedt.

The special prizes were nawarded last night. They consisted of sliver cups and sums of money of \$1\$ to \$25. Twenty-three of these ranged from \$10\$ to \$15. Then there were other golden prizes, consisting of bright shining \$25\$ agold places. The prize-winners did not care for the money, but they did enjoy their glory as prize-winners. Still lower down in the scale were prizes of \$2. The winners of these were just as proud as the winners of the cups and gold. And the winners of the \$1\$ prizes remarked "B'gosh!" and were very happy, too. 1895; from the 'boys.'

THEY THINK WAR WILL BE AVOIDED.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN MEXICO AND GUATE-MALA HAVE PASSED THE CRITICAL POINT.

City of Mexico, Feb. 2.-The tone is calmer here to-night, but the position is still wholly uncertain, It is generally felt that Guatemala is not financially Furthermore, an agreement to pay an indemnity is claimed that war must ensue unless Mexico foregoes a large portion of her claim. The negotiations have passed the critical point and a public declaration of Mexico's intentions is daily expected. Meanwhile the Ministers here are still stient, and no two papers agree as to the real position. The opinion among the foreign diplomats inclines to the belief that war will be avoided.

The San Salvadorean Minister, Jacinto Castellanos, was cordially received by the President this morning. is claimed that war must ensue unless Mexico

DEATH OF CAPTAIN FRANK ROOSEVELT. Captain Frank Roosevelt, of the 12th Regiment, died last night at his home, No. 62 East Thirtyfourth-st., from pneumonta, brought about through exposure while on duty with his regiment in Brooklyn. Captain Roosevelt's company was stationed in Bergen-st., and the headquarters of the regiment were in the Tenth Precinct police station. On last Sunday he became sick while in command of his company in Brooklyn and, as the symptoms were the Grip, if you will stay in the house his brother, Dr West Roosevelt, of No. 32 East Thirty-first-st. The following day Captain Roosevelt was removed to his home in this city. He continued to get worse until he died last night. Captain Roosevelt, the son of S. Weir Roosevelt, was born in Plushing, i. l., in 1862. He was graduated from the cough, as well as the lingering Trinity College in 1883. He then went into the office of the Roosevelt Organ Works, at One-hundred-and-Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is a fuel-food. It warms, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It is not only valuable to re-enforce the system after the Grip, but it is also valuable to keep the exercise is a condition that the Crip.

Cannot invade it.

Gymnasium (D. W. 44th-81.) has been leased by the Bidwell-Tighham Cycle Company, and is now being operated as a private school of hisycle Instruction and practice. Hall open from 8 A. M. until D. P. M. This is in addition to the instruction half at 200-210 West 59th-81.

Continued from First Page.

was not paying expenses and was running behind in its business, and at length we stepped in and took possession in order to prevent loss to deposi-

"Vill the depositors lose anything?"
"I feel confident that there will be no loss to the depositors, and it is possible that the stockholders will not lose much, but a receivership is expensive and it is hard to say what will happen after the bank is in the hands of a receiver."
"The affairs of the bank will, then, be closed?"
"Yes, it will be impossible for the bank to go on again." Will the depositors lose anything?

You do not feel that the State Banking De-

"You do not feel that the State Banking Department was remiss in allowing the affairs of the bank to get in such a condition?"
"No. We have kept watch of the bank and have taken possession in time to prevent loss to the depositors. I do not think the public can accuse the department of failure to guard the interests of the public in the banks. It is not yet certain that the depositors will lose anything in the case of the Madison Square Bank or of the St. Nicholas Bank. The depositors can recover from the stockholders, under the law that makes a stockholder responsible for twice the amount of his stock."

"In the case of the closed Harlem River Bank, where there was a defalcation, will the depositors lose anything?"
"That will depend upon the question as to the responsibility of the stockholders."

GROWTH OF THE PIANOFORTE.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE BY MORRIS

HE HAUSTRATES HIS TALK BY MEANS OF MANY

QUAINT INSTRUMENTS OF THE OLDEN DAYS. The last lecture of the course on "The Develop ment of the Musical Instrument," which has been given on Saturday mornings by Columbia College in co-operation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was held yesterday morning at the Museum, Morris Steinert lecturing on "The Evolution of the Pianoforte" and being assisted by E. E. Parsons Planeforte and being assisted by E. E. Parsons and Albert Steinert, in the musical programme which followed the lecture. The platform was fully covered with the ancient and valuable instruments, the description and history of which constituted the lecture, and which afforded, also, much pleasure as well as amusement by the varied sounds

which were produced from them.
"At the birth of such great composers as Scarlatti. Handel and Bach," began the speaker, "the planoforte was not in existence, and even a quar-ter of a century later its production remained unheard of. Most of the compositions of these masters were written for other instruments, the then existing keyboard instruments being the clavichord, harpsichord and spinnet. The clavichord had no rival in expression until the pianoforte was an accomplished fact, but even then Bach preferred the former, and Beethoven has been quoted as saying: 'Among all keyed instruments the clavichord is that on which one can best control tone and expressive interpretation. At the close of the seventeenth century there was no other instrument which produced both loud and soft tones. It was ally the instrument of the recluse, the monk, priest, organist and teacher, of those who understood how to play, as above all other instruments it expressed soul. The oldest clavichord known to be in existence bears the date of 1530. It has four octaves, but two notes are missing."

wide, but the keyboard occupied only a part of this width, at the left of the instrument. In depth it was very shallow. While there was not much shading, the tones were soft and clear, and strongly resembled those made by an acolian harp. A spinet was next in order, being described as "a small harpsichord, or virginal, with one string to each note," the strings being set in vibration by the points of a quill elevated on worden uprights. The spine which was exhibited was made by John Hitchcock in London, about 1750, and somewhat resembled a flat-top melodeon. The instruments were all of handsome finish, most of them being of rose-wood and inlaid. There was said to be many forms of the harpsichords, the earliest mention of these instruments being in 1404, the earliest record these instruments being in 1351 A. D., at Augsburg. of wire-drawing being in 1351 A. D., at Augsburg. Two harpsichords were exhibited, one having two manuals and eight registers, made by A. Hass, in Hamburg, in 1710, and the other having four reg isters, and made by Kinkman, in London, in 1776 They were much in the style of a concert grand plane, on a smaller scale, the large harpsichord having four legs on one side, oddly curved on the other, and with double rows of keys. The tone was remarkably pleasing, Mr. Steinert's improvisations being received with much enthusiasm by the audi-

"The plane violin," it was said, "partly solved the problem of a keyed instrument, but the trouble of working the treadles was too great a drawback for its use. Many experiments were tried, but all failed bility of playing with rapidity. An instrument was introduced in Paris by Baudet, which he named the plane quatuer, this being capable of the desired

execution."
This piano-violin, or piano-quatuor, was in the edilection, and its queer sounds afforded amusement. The strings were rubbed by bristles, which acted like a bow on the violin-string, pr ducing a tone resembling the string quartet. appearance it was much like an organ, and in nd like that instrument when wheezy, and insufficiently supplied with air, or a violin when cracked and worthless. The dulcimer was invented in 1711, and this, it was said, left to the invention in Germany of the planoforte. Germany, France and Italy," continued the speaker, "the celebrated organ-builder, Gottfried continued the Silberman, was considered to have been the it

speaker. The celebrated organ-builder, Gottfried Silberman, was considered to have been the inventor of the planoforte until after his death, in 1763, when Christoph Gottlieb Schroter claimed the honor for himself. Lately extracts from the Italian and French archives reveal the part taken by each and necessliate a complete revolution of previous histories. This result was caused by a society in Florence, which celebrated on March 7, 1874, the commemoration of Cristofori, the first and without doubt the real inventor of the 'clavicymbel,' with plano and forte. Maurins was the second in houser, having in 17th presented four different inventions to the Academy in Paris.

The other instruments which were exhibited, histories being given of each, were a concert grand plano of five octaves and with knee pedal, made by Johann Andreas Stein, in Augsburg, about 1700; a concert grand plano of six octaves and with six pedals, made by Anton Walker & Son in Vienna about 1786; and a concert grand plano of six and a half octaves and with live pedals, built by Mine, Namette Streicher, born Stein, who was closely connected with Heethoven, the instrument being made in Vienna in 1815 and used by Beethoven. An amusing description was given of the importance of the plano-builder in those days, and the festivitles which marked the event of the delivery of one of the instruments. The maker was accustomed to sign a contract, the limit given for building being from six to twelve months, and his pay consisting of part cash, a few casks of wine, a certain amount of corn, wheat and potatoes, often geese, chickens and turkeys and even a few cords of firewood. At the close of the lecture a selection on the clavichord was played by Mr. Steinert, a duet for violin and harpsichord by Albert Steinert and E. A. Parsons and a trio for plano, violin and violoncello by the three artists, the plano used being the Stein instrument of 1760.

PROMINENT APRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. BUCKINGHAM-Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale University, HOLLAND-Charles Denby, jr., Secretary of the United States Legation at Peking, and James F. Joy, of Detroit. VICTORIA-Congressman Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. WAL-DORF-J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agricult-ure, and E. S. Zeballos, Argentine Minister at Washington. WINDSOR-Jesse Spalding, of Chicago, and

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Women are gradually driving men out of all trades, and there soon will be no door closed to them. To keep the wolf from the door a number of women have taken to selling cigars in the open thoroughfare. Promenaders in the Bowery have rethoroughfare. Promennders in the Bowery-have receptly noticed a number of women plying the cigar
trade there. These street merchants line a part of
this famous old road, and, with a box of their
wares in hand, ery "Three cigars for five cents."
The women come from the lower class of the East
Side tenements, and try to earn a living in this
manner. Most of them have families at home to
support, and it is not seldom that one sees a little
child clinging to its mother's dress while the latter is offering her stock for sale.

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